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MACDONALD JOURNAL

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AGRICULTURE

FOOD SCIENCE

EDUCATION



**ANNUAL FORAGE
CROPS FOR QUEBEC**



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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Bonne chance M. Marchand

FOR THE PAST seven years, there has been an increasing concern about the need for regional development as a means of curing some of the rural problems in Canada. During the past seven years, about one billion dollars has been spent on regional development. During the past seven years, there have been flurries of rural development activity in nearly every province of Canada. In Quebec, there were the great plans for the Lower St. Lawrence, plans which are supposedly at the implementing stage at this point. There were the plans for the Brome region and the Rouge River. But very little has been heard about these development plans in recent months. In fact, the Acting Director of ARDA in Quebec has indicated that the department is marking time. It seems that it is marking time until a new flurry of activity can be enthused by some Ottawa leadership.

It is likely that this will soon happen. A new Department of Regional Economic Expansion is being established under the Honorable Jean Marchand. It is hoped that this new Ministry will coordinate the many agencies presently involved in regional development. Miracles cannot be expected, however it is hoped that every effort will be made to have more coordination of development activities within Federal government departments and between Federal and Provincial governments.

Emphasis should be placed on a coordinating function in the development of improved education and new highways, more parks, improved transportation and communications, workable assistance to establishing industries and better leadership in technical training.

More specifically, one can ask, "Will the Industrial Development Bank be included in the coordination? When will Quebec ask Ottawa's assistance to develop a chain of National Parks? Should the entire P.E.I. be designated a Federal Park? Is a Maritime-New England Common Market feasible?"

The Macdonald Journal has always expressed interest and in many cases support for the nature of regional development work in Canada. The College has a vital stake in this development, especially in terms of the natural resources, by conducting research and providing many of the professional people for the leadership required for developing a region.

At this time, more than money is required. Mr. Marchand really must ensure that the new department focuses on a coordinating role. Money doesn't really solve the problems. Half a billion dollars in the last seven years has been spent in the Maritimes and yet there does not appear to be any marked change or improvement in the Maritime economy. Last month, another \$225 million was added in assistance to Prince Edward Island. That amounts to approximately \$2,045 for each one of the 110,000 inhabitants.

It is evident that money has been wasted on ARDA, FRED, the Area Development Agency and many other developmental schemes. Let us hope that the government has learned from experience and that this experience is put to use in building a government department that can look at regional development in a mature sensible way. Good luck, Mr. Marchand, We'll be waiting to see your ideas in action.

The Editor

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CONSULTING SERVICE

*Professor P. J. Jutras,
Department of
Agricultural Engineering.*

THE SCARCITY OF labour on Canadian farms is increasing from year to year, much faster than the availability of Agricultural Engineers to design structures and systems for more efficient utilization of the labour remaining on these farms.

A large percentage of the available professional Agricultural Engineers in Quebec are located on University campuses and much information has been given by professors to individual farmers, groups of farmers, and professionals of other disciplines on a gratis basis. The requests for information have reached such dimensions that the Agricultural Engineering Department at Macdonald College has found it necessary to add to its staff to answer the demand and relieve its professors to allow them to devote their efforts to teaching and research.

The new service will be known as AECS (Agricultural Engineering Consulting Service) and will be financed from funds acquired from fees charged for services and based on current rates as recognized by the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec and the Corporation of Agrologist of Quebec.

AECS will offer assistance to farmers and agri-businessmen in areas where government services are overburdened or non-existent because of lack of personnel.

These areas are:

- Irrigation and frost protection
- Soil drainage
- Materials handling
- Structures and animal environment
- Selection of machinery
- Crop drying and storage
- Water supply and management
- Waste disposal

Whenever an existing government service or commercial agency is equipped to service a request, a recommendation for referral is made.

The Agricultural Engineering Consulting Service will be available on a personal basis to those who request it, but a monthly service will also be offered to people who apply, in the form of printed material, completely indexed, covering the many areas of Agricultural Engineering.

The membership is \$6. per year. When you first subscribe to the report, you receive a special binder in which you can keep the indexed monthly reports for easy reference. Also included in the first mailing is the first report.

The information supplied is up-to-date, and offers practical information to farmers, agricultural advisers, farm machinery dealers and manufacturers, farm building contractors, feed mill operators, drainage contractors, irrigation equipment dealers, and others in agribusiness.

Although every subject will not be covered each month, you can expect timely information monthly on many of the following: 1. Concrete, 2. Crop drying and storage, 3. Drainage, 4. Electrification, 5. Fences, 6. Fertilizer application, 7. Frost protection, 8. Fruit and vegetable harvesting and handling, 9. Grain machinery, 10. Hay machinery, 11. Irrigation, 12. Machinery (general), 13. Construction materials, 14. Materials handling, 15. Ponds, 16. Power, 17. Seeding machinery, 18. Shop, 19. Silos, 20. Soil conservation, 21. Spraying and dusting methods and equipment, 22. Tillage equipment, 23. Ventilation, 24. Waste disposal, 25. Water supply.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Enclosed you will find a cheque or money order for \$6. to cover my subscription to 12 issues of the special monthly report on Agricultural Engineering plus a special binder. (Please make your cheques or money orders payable to "AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CONSULTING SERVICE")

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**MAIL TO: Agricultural Engineering Consulting Service,
c/o Prof. P. J. Jutras,
P.O. Box 282,
Macdonald College, P.Q.**



A field of a Sorghum-sudangrass hybrid at Ste. Marthe, Que.

Annual Forage Crops for Quebec

*An interview with
Dr. Norman Lawson,
Department of Agronomy,
Macdonald College.*

DR. LAWSON, WHEN WE SPEAK OF ANNUAL FORAGE CROPS, WHICH CROPS ARE WE REFERRING TO?

Dr. Lawson: If we look at the recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board we will see that when we consider annual forage crops we usually think of them as being in two different categories. We think of those that are going to be there for the entire season; for silage or green chop and the other category we think of is the supplementary or short season forage crop. In the recommendations, oats and Japanese millet are recommended for both purposes whereas corn is recommended as a green chop or silage but not on a short season basis.

SO BASICALLY WE ARE TALKING ABOUT CORN, JAPANESE MILLET AND OATS.

Dr. Lawson: Yes.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER ANNUAL FORAGE CROPS?

Dr. Lawson: Until now the Quebec Seed Board has been very hesitant about recommending any of the others, but we now have considerable evidence to indicate that other species could be added to the recommended list. In fact, certain additional crops will be recommended for 1970.

WHICH ONES ARE YOU REFERRING TO?

Dr. Lawson: The ones we are thinking about are kale, forage rape and Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids.

WHY HAVEN'T THESE BEEN INCLUDED IN RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE PAST?

Dr. Lawson: The evidence in favour of

Sorghum-sudangrass in the past was non-existent. Now that we are going to recommend it we are being extremely careful to caution that there is only one climatic zone in the province where this crop can be used. That is in the region of Montreal, zone 1 as shown in the Quebec Seed Board list. The other two species, rape and kale appear to have been ignored in recent years. It is not always clear why this is. In the past, kale has not been a popular crop but we are now reaching the era of chemical weed control so the problem of inter-row tillage no longer really exists. Equipment for handling this crop is more commonly available.

A second point about kale is that there is new material appearing from European breeding programs, with a much higher yield potential. We now feel that there are parts of Quebec, especially the cooler parts of the province, where kale will do very well. Rape seems to have been ignored over the years mainly because people have been expecting too much of it. Rape seems to do best of all if we only grow it as a catch crop, that is to say, planting it in mid-August with the plan of using it by mid-October. It makes extremely good use of the cool and usually moist 60-day growing season that we have at that time.

DO YOU THINK THAT THESE THREE CROPS—KALE, RAPE AND THE SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS HYBRIDS COULD CHANGE THE PICTURE OF FORAGE PRODUCTION IN QUEBEC?

Dr. Lawson: Well I hesitate to use the

expression "change the picture" because I still believe that the future of forage farming in Quebec will be based on the perennial type of storage crop. There is still no better plan than to use alfalfa with timothy or brome or birds-foot trefoil if conditions are not satisfactory. Unquestionably from the economic point of view, greater profitability can be achieved with the use of perennial forage crops. Annual forage crops tend to be expensive to grow but nevertheless they can be very very useful in broadening the production pattern on a farm. Of course they give much more flexibility as well.

ARE THERE SPECIFIC VARIETIES OF KALE, FORAGE RAPE AND SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS?

Dr. Lawson: Varieties exist in European countries and whether or not we will be importing under varietal names from these countries or whether we will merely have to take commercial seed it is hard to know at the moment. However, varieties in forage rape do not appear to be important as yet, as little breeding work has been done. The question of varieties of sorghum-sudan grass is a very real one because presently there are available about two dozen different varieties, mainly from the central parts of the United States. Many of these varieties are not licensed for sale in Canada as they are not adapted to our conditions. Of these two dozen there are only three or four that really feel are worth while in our cooler temperatures.

CAN YOU NAME THESE?

Dr. Lawson: They are R.P. Mor Sun; Funks 92F FFR 66; DeKalb Sudax II. These varieties of sorghum-sudan grass have always appeared at the top of our lists with respect to yield. They can be recommended.

ARE THESE AVAILABLE BY VARIETAL NAME IN QUEBEC?

Dr. Lawson: I am not certain whether they are in Quebec but they certainly are obtainable in Canada.

THIS SPRING THEN YOU HAVE DATA TO SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATION OF KALE RAPE AND THE SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS FOR SPECIFIC AREAS OF QUEBEC. THIS HASN'T BEEN THE CASE UNTIL THIS YEAR.

Dr. Lawson: This is correct.

NOW, ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THESE ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FORAGE CROPS GOING TO BE INCLUDED

IN THE QUEBEC SEED BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS?

Dr. Lawson: There will not be a new pamphlet of recommendations for 1969, we will continue to use the 1968 recommendations. However, they can be seriously considered and used in this growing season if people so wish. The question of the availability of seed always remains and unless seedsmen are warned well in advance, may not have supplies available.

BUT THEY WILL APPEAR IN QUEBEC SEED BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS NEXT YEAR.

Dr. Lawson: Yes, it is extremely likely

that in the winter of 69-70 the new pamphlet will be published and will contain these new recommendations for annual forage.

One last comment, remember that the sorghum-sudan grass hybrids have only done well in the relatively hot zone 1. Corn still remains the safest crop to grow if you really know how. Japanese millet is very valuable for green chop or grazing. Make sure that it is Japanese millet that you are buying. There are several other millets available and none of these are recommended. The seed of Japanese millet is often in short supply and needs to be ordered early.

Table I

Comparison of 4 varieties of Sorghum-Sudan Grass Hybrids with Corn and Japanese Millet at Macdonald College.

Variety	Average production for 1967 and 1968 dry matter tons/acre
Sorghum-sudan Grass Hybrids.	
R. P. Mor Su	6.5
Funks 92F	6.4
F. F. R. 66	6.3
DeKalb Sudax II	6.1
Corn (Algonquin)	5.2
Japanese Millet	4.1

Note:

- (1) To find appropriate green weight, multiply above figures by 4.
- (2) All varieties were seeded on June 1 and harvested September 20th.
- (3) In a separate test, seeded May 27th. and harvested October 22, Kale yielded 6.2 Tons of dry matter per acre.

Table II

Comparison of rape and oats as a catch crop at Macdonald College, 1968 data.

	Tons dry matter/acre
Rape (Gastons Early Giant)	2.4
Oats (Roxton)	1.7
Sorghum-sudan grass hybrid (Mor Su)	0.5

Note:

- (1) Seeded Aug. 15 and harvested Oct. 22.

A CAREER IN FOOD SCIENCE

by: Prof. D. A. Raymond,
Food Science.



IT IS A FAIRLY safe comment to make that everyone who reads this article has some interest in food. The degree of interest or the reasons for the interest may range from awareness of the basic need for food to maintain life, to the satisfaction and enjoyment associated with eating. Interest may spring from a lifetime spent growing or raising a food crop, or from the natural concern of the homemaker to see her family well fed.

These are some obvious reasons for interest but another common reason exists and this is an interest in food as a career base.

A career in food was certainly one of man's first career opportunities. Originally it was not a case of choice but of sheer necessity if man was to remain alive. Today thousands of Canadians have food related careers by choice and there is ample room in this constantly growing field for more and more to find a rewarding future.

It is unfortunate that many guidance counsellors and advisors have not been sufficiently aware of the great career potentials in a food career. There is a tendency to suggest stereo-type or "popular" food related careers only and to present these as little compartments or segments instead of part of the whole vast panorama. The enquiring student never really has an opportunity to visualize him or herself as participating in this challenging, fascin-



ating, exciting career field or of realizing in how many different ways a career in food can be satisfying and fulfilling to the individual.

What is a food career? The term is a conglomerate one referring to a diverse group of activities which have food as a common denominator or key element.

Included are activities involving growing food, processing food, preparing food and serving food, distributing food, selling food, designing and engineering food equipment, developing new foods or new ways of using existing foods. It includes jobs that range from executive management levels with the responsibility of hundreds of people and hundreds of thousands of dollars to jobs that are highly individualistic, unique and creative, requiring responsibility only for oneself.

Food careers can be categorized easily enough but they don't belong in isolated slots. There is a noticeable interweaving of knowledge and techniques between categories due presumably to the existence of the one common denominator, food.

Some food careers can be best described as service careers in this category the individual is actively and directly concerned with people and certain specific food related needs. The dietitian or nutritionist in community nutrition or the food technologist working with a world health agency to develop ways and means of increasing or improving food resources or food handling techniques in newly developing countries are examples of service oriented careers. Some food careers are teaching careers. Although it is sometimes difficult to recognize them as food related careers from the name used. Examples are found in university teaching in disciplines ranging from the

pure sciences of chemistry, and physics through the applied sciences, engineering, behavioral sciences, economics and managerial sciences. Other less formal information dissemination methods including group classes, demonstrations and the use of new communicating techniques and media are further examples of food careers with teaching overtones.

Some food careers are business careers, ranging from owner operated enterprises, through different managerial and supervisory levels in food production, food processing, food preparation and service, plant or farm management, food equipment, manufacturing food, merchandising or sales and service.

Some careers are combinations of one or more of these categories for example the hospital dietary department combines patient care and treatment (the service aspect) with the operation of a food preparation and service department (the business aspect) or the agronomist in a university teaching and carrying out research or the technician developing and testing techniques and then teaching it to others.

Food careers have built-in bonuses they can be practiced in all parts of the world, they are open equally to men and women. There is such a range in job activities that all degrees of capability and ability can find a spot. The foundations in education can range from vocational skill development to post graduate university courses. Training facilities are available for every range.

Career opportunities in this field are constantly growing, expanding in scope, challenge and diversity. The student who is still undecided about "what comes after high school" might find the answer in a career in food science.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Compiled by
Tom Pickup
Information Service,
Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Photographs by
Office du Film du Québec



An unusual sideline to farming in agricultural region 2: Mr Georges Corriveau of St-Vallier, Bellechasse county, inspects his eel traps at low tide in the St. Lawrence river.

AGRICULTURAL REGION 2

AGRICULTURAL REGION 2 is another very large part of Quebec's farming territory both as regards the total area of its census farms (1,499,700 acres) and their cleared acreage (793,800).

It consists of nine counties in two blocks—one on the north bank and the other on the south bank of the St. Lawrence—with the Island of Orleans, Ile-aux-Grues and Ile-aux-Oies lying in the river between them, namely: Bellechasse, Portneuf, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Lotbinière, Lévis, Montmagny, l'Islet, and Quebec (Chauveau).

According to the census taken in 1966, there are 10,360 farms in the region and over half of them (5,244) have enough gross sales of agricultural products to be classed as commercial. Thus, about 13 per cent of the province's commercial farms are in this region.

Dairy production, valued at \$17 million, is important—as it is in region 1 and the other regions as a whole—although the biggest source of agricultural income in region 2 is livestock raising with sales to the value of over \$22 million. Dairy farming is thus a mainstay of the agricultural economy but is solidly backed up by centres of poultry production in the counties of Quebec and Charlevoix (valued at \$2,200,000 and \$1,400,000 respectively), sheep-

rearing in Charlevoix, pig-raising in Lotbinière and Bellechasse, and horticultural productions in Montmorency and part of Portneuf.

Forests and lumbering are important in the region, especially in Portneuf, Charlevoix, l'Islet and Montmagny.

In general, as Mr. G. Rodolphe Cloutier the agricultural coordinator is glad to point out, prospects for all types of farming in region 2 seem promising. He adds, however, that any lasting improvements will have to be based on a very thorough study of the possibilities of the various localities and the kind of farming they are best suited for. Such a study, he believes, must start with a demarcation of the areas to be devoted to agriculture and forestry both in the territory as a whole and on individual farms.

Classification of farms in region 2 according to gross income

The following figures, derived from a federal census of 1966 (like most of the statistics cited in these descriptions of Quebec's agricultural regions) show the classification of the region's 10,331 farms in six categories according to their gross sales of agricultural prod-

ucts. Farms operated by religious and other institutions are not included:

Gross sales	Number of farms
\$ 2,500 or less	5,087
\$ 2,500 to \$ 3,749	1,492
\$ 3,750 to \$ 7,999	1,007
\$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999	1,764
\$10,000 to \$14,999	477
\$15,000 or more	504

Slightly over half of the farms thus had gross sales valued at more than \$2,500 in 1966 and are thus considered commercial.

Agriculture production in region 2

A rough idea of farm production in region 2 is given by the following figures compiled in 1966 showing sales of agricultural products. Although total production was higher—probably considerably higher in some cases—the relative importance of the different branches of farming in region 2 can be judged from them.

Livestock and poultry

Total sales of poultry products and livestock amounted to about \$22,520,000 and were the biggest source of farm income. Most of this sum was derived from sales of hogs (totalling \$11,080,000 and reported by 4,117 farms), cattle (\$4,900,000 reported by 7,799 farms), and poultry (6,329,000,) comprising sales of fowl and broilers valued at \$4,064,000 by 728 farms and sales of other poultry valued at \$2,265,000 by 136 farms).

Sales of other kinds of livestock though not negligible amounted to much less, as follows:

Horses, \$124,250 by 641 farms.

Sheep and wool \$86,200 by 354 farms.

Dairy products

Sales of dairy products are an important source of income in region 2 as they are in most other regions. Total sales under this heading by 7,937 farmers were valued at \$17,033,850 in 1966 and may reasonably be expected to reach or exceed \$20,000,000 for 1968.

Field crops

Sales of field crops rank third as a source of farm income in region 2, although a long way behind livestock and

poultry and dairy products. In 1966 they amounted to \$3,400,000, as follows:

Potatoes, root crops (including sugar beets now being tried in Lotbinière and Portneuf) and miscellaneous crops— (2,263 farms):	\$2,682,000
Hay and fodder (1,458 farms)	\$480,000
Wheat (20 farms)	\$ 8,420
Other crops (358 farms)	\$105,500

Eggs

Region 2 ranked third among Quebec's agricultural regions as regards its sales of eggs, which were valued at approximately \$2,220,000, as compared with \$3,243,000 for region 6 (the Richelieu area) and \$2,495,550 for region 10 (North of Montreal); 1,742 farms in region 2 reported sales of eggs, compared with 679 in region 6 and 540 in region 10. The value of egg sales per farm was thus lower in region 2.

Fruits and vegetables

Judging by the values for sales of fruits and vegetables in this region in 1966, horticultural production would be rather insignificant if it were not for greenhouse and nursery products.

Details are as follows:

Vegetables (379 farms)	\$560,000
Orchard and small fruits (590 farms)	\$496,500
Greenhouse and nursery products (51 growers)	\$411,500

In the case of greenhouse and nursery products, average gross returns per grower are thus high—probably about \$10,000 by now.

Forest products

Although slightly lower than for region 1, returns from sales of forestry products by farmers in region 2 are higher than in the remaining regions. In 1966 they amounted to \$1,329,599 for the 3,181 farms reporting them. This represents roughly 20% of sales of forestry products by Quebec farmers, which are valued at \$6,482,000.

Other products

Sales of various other products not included in the foregoing categories (e.g. fur-bearing animals, honey) and valued at \$1,341,000 were reported by 2,076 farms in 1966.

Organization and staffs of the regional and local offices

Details of the organization and staffs

of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's offices in region 2 and parishes served by them are as follows:

Regional office

The regional bureau is on the west mezzanine floor of the Place Laurier shopping centre, 2700 Laurier Blvd., Sainte-Foy, telephone 693-2400. The regional coordinator is Mr. J. Rodolphe Cloutier and the administrator is Mr. Jacques Ducharme.

Technical staff

The following specialties are attached to the regional office:

Farms credit: Mr. J. Paul Tremblay, agronome, *Veterinary medicine:* Dr. Denis St-Jacques, D.V.M. *Field Crops:* Mr. Raymond Poiré, agronome; *Horticulture:* Mr. Roland Gilbert, agronome; *Animal husbandry:* Mr. Michel St-Pierre; *Poultrykeeping:* Mr. André Lemay, technician; *Agricultural engineering:* (farm constructions): Mr. Guy Jacob; *Drainage:* Mr. H. J. Bibeau, engineer; *Crop Insurance:* Mr. Jean Roche, agronome; *Young farmers:* Mr. Lauréat Bélanger, agronome; *Domestic science:* Gaétane Gagnon and Charlotte Cantin; *Advisers:* Dr. Ferdinand Trudel, D.V.M.; Jean-Claude Pelletier, agronome; and Noël Doré, agronome. *Other personnel:* one dairy products inspector and seven food hygiene inspectors.

Local offices

Ste-Croix: Box 220, Ste-Croix, Lotbinière, Tel: 926-3828

Lotbinière: Mr. Ludovic Garneau, agronome: St-Jean, Parisville, St-Emile, St-Louis de Lotbinière, Forterville.

Ste-Croix: Mr. Jean-Paul Roy, agronome: Ste-Croix, St-Edouard St-Antoine de Tilly.

St-Flavien: Mr. Fernand Leonard, agronome, Mr. Jean-Marie Martineau, tech.: Ste-Francoise, Villeroy, Val-Alain, Joly, St-Flavien, Dosquet, St-Apollinaire, Issoundun, St-Agapit.

St-Patrice: Mr. Fernand Léonard, agronome: Ste-Agathe, St-Sylvestre, St-Patrice, St-Narcisse, St-Gilles.

St-Romuald: 2 rue de l'Eglise, Box 120, Tel: 839-8891

St-Romuald: Mr. Michel Rousseau, Agr.: St-Etienne, St-Nicholas, St-Nicolas Station, St-Lambert, Rivière Boyer, St-Henri, St-Louis de Piletendre, St-Joseph-de-la-Pointe de Lévis

St-Jean Chrysostôme, Lauzon, Breakeyville.

St-Michel: rue Principale, Bellechasse, Tel: 884-2355

Beaumont: Mr. Bernard Chartier, agronome: Mr. Denis Larochelle,

Technician: Honfleur, St-Charles, Beaumont, S.S. Gervais et Protais, St-Lazare.

St-Michel: Mr. Bernard Chartier, agronome: La Durantaye, Buckland, St-Camille, St-Damien, St-Magloire, St-Michel, St-Nérée, St-Philémon, St-Raphael, Ste-Sabine, St-Vallier.

Montmagny: 68 Palais de Justice, Montmagny, Tel: 248-2288

St-Thomas: Mr. Roland Leblanc, agronome, Mr. J.-Guy Bolduc, tech.: Berthier, St-François, St-Pierre, Cap St-Ignace, St-Antoine, St-Eurphémie, Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire, St-Paul, (Montmagny), Ste-Apolline-de-Patton, St-Fabien-de-Panet, Ste-Lucie, St-Juste-de-Bretenières, Lac Frontière.

L'Islet: Edifice Normand, Box 70, L'Islet, Tel: 247-5117

L'Islet: M. Lucien Gosselin, agronome: Bonsecours, St-Eugène, St-Cyrille, Tourneville, St-Marcel, Ste-Perpétue, Ste-Félicité, St-Adalbert, St-Omer.

St-Jean-Port-Joli: Henri Pelletier, agronome: St-Jean-Port-Joli, St-Aubert, St-Roch des Aulnaies, Ste-Louise, St-Damase.

Charlevoix: rue St-Jean-Baptiste, Baie St-Paul, Tel: 435-2112

Charlevoix-East: 441 rue St-Etienne, LaMalbaie, Tel: 656-2545

Charlevoix: M. Lucien Hudon, agronome, M. Rémi Duchesne, tech.

(Charlevoix-Est: Thérèse Bouliane) Notre-Dame-des-Monts, Rivière Malbaie, St-Agnès, St-Aimé-des-Lac, St-Fidèle, St-Irénée, St-Siméon, St-Pierre et St-Paul, Baie St-Paul, La Baleine, les Eboulements, Rivière du Gouffre, St-Bernard de l'Île, Petite-Rivière, St-Hilarion, St-Louis de l'Île, St-Urbain.

L'Ange-Gardien, 6655 ave Royale, L'Ange-Gardien, Tel: 822-1844 Cote de Beupré: M. Joseph Hudon, agronome: St-Michel Archange, Beauport-Ouest, Charlesbourg-East, Ste-Thérèse-de-Lisieux, Lac Beauport, Stoneham and Tewkesbury, L'Ange-Gardien, Ste-Brigitte-de-Laval, Chateau-Richer, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, St-Férol, St-Joachim, St-Tite des Caps.

Ile D'Orléans: M. Raymond St-Cyr, agronome, M. André Paré, tech.: Ste-Famille, St-François, St-Jean, St-Laurent, St-Pierre.

Charlesbourg: 315—80ième Rue Ouest, Charlesbourg Tel: 626-0342

St-Augustin: Carl Apollon, agronome: St-Augustin, Ste-Catherine, Shannon, Ancienne-Lorette, Neufchâtel, Cap-Rouge, Lac St-Charles, St-Gabriel Ouest, Charlesbourg-Ouest and other arable areas.

Deschambault: Box 99, Deschambault, Portneuf County, Tel: 286-6424

Pont-Rouge: M. Camille Pouliot, agronome, M. Jean-Claude Paquet, tech.: Pont Rouge, Neuville, Les Ecureuils, Cap Santé, Notre-Dame de Portneuf, St-Basile, Ste-Christine, St-Raymond, St-Léonard, Rivière-à-Pierre.

St-Casimir: Mr. Camille Pouliot, agronome: St-Casimir, Grondines, Deschambault, St-Marc, St-Gilbert, St-Alban, St-Thuribe, St-Ubal, Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Lac-aux-Sables.



Spring lambs on a Quebec farm.

SHEEP RAISING IN QUEBEC

THE NUMBER OF sheep reared in Canada has been declining since about 1920. This trend is likewise evident in Quebec, where the sheep population fell steadily from a million head in 1871 to 574,500 in 1943 and then more abruptly to 320,000 in 1958.

There are a number of causes for the decline, including—to mention only a

few of them—specialization in dairy farming, the disappearance of small flocks of 5 to 10 ewes, temporary lack of interest in lamb by consumers and insufficient knowledge of the management and feeding of sheep on the part of farmers.

Some of these reasons have disappeared by degrees and we are now seeing a revival of interest in this type of livestock. Larger flocks are being built up in all regions of the Province as farmers realize the enormous shortage of lamb, mutton and wool, and espe-

cially the growing demand for early lamb (35 to 45 pounds live weight).

Sheep-breeding centres organized in Quebec.

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization has responded to the repeated requests of sheep raisers anxious to promote this branch of animal husbandry and, about fifteen years ago, proceeded to set up sheep-breeding centres. In recommending the different matings designed to produce better results, the Department had to take into account the existing stocks of the predominating breeds in the Province. The effectiveness of these matings has been verified experimentally and the results obtained by sheepmen have corroborated that market lamb of very good quality meeting the consumers' requirements can be produced by systems of matings using our prevailing breeds. This does not preclude the use of other breeds, and in fact 400 Rambouillet ewes were bought in the fall of 1968 and placed in our breeding centres.

The following two-stage system of mating is recommended, the first stage for the production of "half-bred" (hybrid or crossbred) ewes and the second stage in which these ewes are mated with Oxford, Hampshire, or Suffolk rams to produce market lambs, thus:

1. Production of half-bred ewes
Cheviot rams x Leicester ewes =
Half-bred ewes
Leicester rams x Cheviot ewes =
Half-bred ewes
2. Production of market lambs
Oxford rams x half-bred ewes
= Market lambs
Hampshire rams x half-bred ewes
= Market lambs
Suffolk rams x half-bred ewes
= Market lambs

Discussion of results obtained with sheep-breeding centres

There are still far too many flocks of 5 to 25 ewes. Their owners are following a traditional custom of raising a few sheep, almost from habit. The results are generally rather poor owing to the lack of interest taken in the basic principles of breeding, selection and management. The primary purpose of maintaining the breeding centres is certainly not to encourage the persistence of these small flocks but to promote larger ones with a consequently better

chance of being profitable. The Department's future efforts must be increasingly directed towards flocks of 50 or more ewes.

The results obtained with flocks of 50 or more ewes are very impressive, emphasizing the fact that a certain minimum number of sheep must be kept to maintain the owner's interest. Although it has not been possible to study the results of each of these larger flocks individually, the results of five of them (all located in the Lower St. Lawrence region) have been analyzed. All five contained more than 75 ewes and were their owner's chief occupation. The lambing index for these flocks (average number of live lambs per ewe which lambed) was 1.47—a very impressive figure compared with the general average of 1.13. The mortality rate for the lambs was 6.0% as compared with a provincial average of 19.3%. The owners have succeeded in putting to good and profitable use the courses is sheep raising given at La Pocatière in 1965 and, by their example, have become the best advocates in their districts for a well-managed livestock enterprise which has become a successful and profitable business.

Outlook for the future

Properly conducted sheep raising offers definite advantages in certain localities that are less favourable to other kinds of agricultural production. In these areas, a flock of at least 150 ewes supplemented by a secondary enterprise or by off-farm work, will bring in sufficient returns to make it worth the owner's while to take the interest in it which is required for success.

For a number of years past, there has been a very profitable market for early lamb. The demand is strong and still remains to be satisfied by our farmers. It has, for example, led a group of about ten farmers in the Brome-Missisquoi region to form an association to help meet the demand for lamb and produce wool of good quality and, at the same time, pay them handsome dividends. This does not mean that the market is closed to the rest of the Province. On the contrary, buyers will go wherever they can be sure of finding an adequate number of early lambs.

Lambs weighing 90 pounds are also still in great demand, and properly spaced marketing of this commodity cannot fail to improve the prices received by producers.

The Department considers it advisable to continue to encourage this type of livestock raising because, in contrast to the problems of overproduction existing in many other branches of agriculture, sheep production shows a big deficit, namely 83.2%.

THE Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has announced that more than 12,000 Quebec farmers who insured their crops under the province's crop insurance plan have claimed compensation from the Quebec Crop Insurance Board for losses suffered in 1968.

About 2,500 of these claims have been disallowed following a comparison of the claimant's actual yield with estimates of the local average yield calculated from data contained in reports of surveys.

As regards the other 9,500 claims, Mr. Vincent pointed out that the Crop Insurance Board began issuing and mailing cheques at the end of January to the claimants in compensation for crop losses sustained. It was expected that all of them would have been mailed by the middle of February.

RECORD YEAR FOR SUGAR BEETS IN QUEBEC

MR. CLEMENT VINCENT, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization and president of the Quebec Sugar Refinery, has announced that Quebec's sugar beet industry attained an unprecedented level last season. For the first time in the history of this Crown corporation, deliveries of beets to the factory at St-Hilaire reached 203,000 tons. This represents a record yield of 18 tons an acre for the growers.

In several of the 17 Quebec counties where sugar beets are grown, the acreage sown to the crop was increased.

As regards the quality of the beets in 1968, Mr. Vincent said that their sucrose content is considered satisfactory since they yielded up to 251 pounds of sugar per ton. The duration of the season's processing period was also a record one for the factory.

The refinery is managed by Mr. Léo Filion and now has a permanent staff of 94 and also employs 265 seasonal workers.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE AND PROGENY TESTING FOR RAMS

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND
COLONIZATION

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
ASSISTANCE POLICY

Artificial Insemination
and Livestock Improvement Division

A—AIMS

The purpose of the record of performance testing station for rams is to test the performance of young rams and progeny of breeding rams for flock owners, mainly as regards the animals' rate of gain—a very important economic and hereditary factor, knowledge of which is essential for good sheep breeding.

B—RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

The task of preparing and administering the regulations governing the ram testing programme has been entrusted to an Advisory Committee on sheep-rearing in Quebec. The committee is composed of representatives of the Quebec Sheep Breeders' association, the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture, Laval University, and the Institute of Agricultural Technology at St-Hyacinthe.

The testing station is operated by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and is temporarily located at the ROP testing station for beef bulls at St-Hyacinthe.

C—ELIGIBILITY

The station's facilities are available only to sheep raisers who—

1—keep one of the following breeds: Hampshire, Leicester, North Country Cheviot, Oxford, or Suffolk. Other breeds may be admitted later, on the Advisory Committee's recommendation.

2—own flocks classified according to the requirements of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

D—GENERAL REGULATIONS

1—The station is operated in conformity with the conditions of the Canadian ROP ram testing stations programme.

2—Only rams from multiple births and weighing between 35 and 50 pounds on their arrival at the station will be admitted.

3—Not more than 8 rams, all sired by the same ram, will be accepted from a flock in any one year.

4—Animals will be admitted to the station between the 1st of May and the 15th of June.

5—The final date of enrolment for rams is June 15th.

6—The test period will begin following an adjustment interval lasting 10 to 14 days after the animal's arrival at the station.

7—Testing will begin at an initial weight of 40 to 55 pounds and be continued for 84 days or until the animal weighs 100 pounds, whichever is sooner.

8—No tests will be continued at the station after September 30th.

9—All rams enrolled for testing at the station must be of good conformation, docked, and free from abnormalities. They will be inspected by a representative of the Committee before they leave the owner's farm.

10—If the number of applications for testing exceeds the station's capaci-

ty, the final decision as to admissions will be left to the Committee.

11—The owner must supply a registration certificate for each of his rams before the end of the test.

E—HEALTH

1—Health requirements are the same as those of the Quebec Artificial Insemination Centre.

2—Flocks from which the rams come must be free from contagious diseases.

3—On arriving at the station, every ram will be treated against shipping fever and, within the next few days, will be vaccinated against enterotoxemia and treated for external and internal parasites.

4—Rams enter the station at the owner's risk but there will be a veterinarian on call at the station.

F—CHARGE FOR TESTING

1—Applications for testing must be accompanied by an enrolment fee of \$5.00 per ram. This fee will be returned to the owner if the ram does not enter the station.

2—Every ram must leave the station within seven days of the end of its test. The owner will be charged \$1.00 a day for each of his rams remaining on the station after this interval.

3—If a ram has to be sent for slaughter during the test, its owner will be informed and the proceeds of its sale will be turned over to him.

G—NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS

Following the close of testing, the station will issue a certificate for each ram showing its daily rate and index of gain and its type classification.

Applications and all requests for information should be sent to the Secretary of the Testing Station, Box 518, St-Hyacinthe.

*The Minister of Agriculture
and Colonization*

ROMEO LALANDE



Mrs. Ernest Morin and Francine staking tomatoes in their garden at St-Pierre, Montmagny.

A PROMISING NEW VARIETY OF TOMATO

A VERY PROMISING new variety of tomato, provisionally listed as DO-30-S8, which has just been produced by Mr. Roger Doucet of the Institute of Agricultural Technology at St-Hyacinthe, is described as fast-growing and early-maturing (ripening about 12 days before Rideau) with a high marketable yield of large, firm fruits resistant to cracking and of excellent quality.

Professor Doucet's tomato-breeding work was designed to improve existing varieties of tomatoes from the standpoint of growing them in Quebec. Good general appearance of the fruit and resistance to cracking were also aimed at.

The new variety was grown on a semi-commercial scale in 1968. This year it will be grown on what is described as a commercial scale and then it will be given a name and put on the market.

RESULT OF ARBITRATION BY QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD

QUEBEC, February 27, 1969—An arbitration board of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board has made its award in the dispute between the Walter M. Lowney Company Limited of Montreal and dairy farmers supplying milk to the company's factory at St-Cuthbert concerning the price for milk delivered between November 1st 1968 and April 30th 1969.

The arbitration board, which was set up by authority of section 28 of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Act, ruled that the minimum prices paid by the buyer during the period in question shall be \$3.80 per 100 pounds of milk delivered in bulk and \$3.65 per 100 pounds of milk delivered in cans. These prices are F.O.B. St-Cuthbert.

The board's decision also provides for adjustments in price for butter fat content: six cents will be added to or deducted from the stipulated price per hundredweight for every tenth of a per cent by which the fat content exceeds or falls short of the basic 3.5%.

The president of the arbitration board was Mr Maurice Hallé and the members were Mr Paul Charette, Mr Paul Dubuc and Mr Jean Godbout, all three of whom are also members of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP ON THE U.S. MARKET

QUEBEC, February 27th, 1969—In an article which appeared recently in the American publication, "National Maple Syrup Digest", Mr Richard F. Howard of the State of New York's conservation and resource development department predicted that American maple syrup producers may be left with a surplus on their hands this year as a result of increased purchases from Canada.

The writer bases his prediction on a recent decision by one of the biggest bulk buyers of maple syrup in the United States to import all its maple supplies from Canada, where grading of syrup is compulsory and regulated by government legislation.

Mr Howard also maintains that the company's new policy has been influenced by the fact that the best American producers are in the habit of selling their first-quality syrup on the retail market and keeping the poorer quality for the wholesale trade. He believes that the company's decision is likely to force individual American producers to revise their programme of operations for next season. He also points out that the demand for inferior maple syrup is decreasing year by year and that the company's action will doubtless hasten this trend.

Mr Howard concludes by encouraging American producers to improve the quality of their products and produce less of the poorer quality.

Women's Institutes

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES INC.

ARGENTEUIL: *Brownsburg* planned a coffee party with a Home Cooking table. *Dalesville-Louisa:* one of the members showed slides of a recent trip to Ireland and a quiz on W.I. was held. *Frontier* made plans to put on a play and also held a contest on Q.W.I. *Lachute* had a discussion on the best use of freezer space and their roll call was "Did you know?". *Upper Lachute East* heard papers on Hepatitis and the dangers of D.D.T.

BROME: *Abercorn:* had as their roll call "A Gift I would like if I were a Shut-In". They heard the County President give a report of the Provincial Semi-Annual Board Meeting. They assisted a family who had lost their home by fire. *Austin:* heard their Library Committee Report. A new sign had been erected, 5000 books had been catalogued and over 24,000 had been lent. \$50.00 had been donated for the purchase of French books. *South Bolton:* observed the memory of deceased members from both Branch and County. These branches in Brome County had been unable to hold January meetings owing to the extremely bad weather and road conditions.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON: *Aubrey-Riverfield* held their Annual Social Service Day when they served a Turkey Dinner to the busy quilters, the quilt being afterwards sent to the Welcome Hall in Montreal. A collection of toys was sent to the Lachine Children's Home. Mrs. Olive Craig spoke about a tour of the Douglas Home in Verdun.

Dewittville: sponsored a Winter Carnival for children and adults with costumes, prizes and a hockey game between Dewittville girls and Ormstown girls, the former being the winners. *Franklin Centre* heard and discussed articles on Brisk Retirement, Preventing Colds and Hints for Emergencies. A birthday cake helped several members celebrate their birthdays. \$25.00 was donated to the Franklin Elementary School Library Fund. *Hemmingford* held a Publicity meeting when they saw the slides, "Panorama F.W.I.C." showing activities of W.I.'s across Canada. Mrs. Palmer, Publicity Convenor, also gave a brief talk on the Northern Canadian Institutes. There were scrapbooks on display, showing all the printed publicity of the branch's activities since 1956. At their February

meeting, Mrs. Ruth Graham, nurse at the Chateauguay Valley Regional School, spoke on her work with the students and of the health and safety measures taken for them, particularly on the school buses. A subscription to "Outdoor Life" was sent to their "forgotten patient" in the Douglas Hospital. *Huntingdon:* had a demonstration on Liquid Embroidery and one of their new members from the "Old World" demonstrated the art of making Apple Streudel. "My favourite dessert" was the answer to the roll call. Valentines were handed in to be sent to Shut-Ins. *Ormstown:* heard a talk on Retarded Children and their school in Huntingdon by Mrs. Alan Hooker who works part time with this class. They held a true or false contest on Men and Women.

COMPTON: *Bury:* saw two films and had a display of "Play Dough" for young children. The members repeated the Credo of a Canadian and took part in the choral reading, "The Voice of Canada". *Cookshire* saw slides of Expo 67, had a talk on Education of the Canadian Trainees who are going to aid education in under-developed countries, heard a talk on Food Preparation and W.I. work in the North-west. They donated an afghan to a lady in a local home and helped Sherbrooke Hospital. *East Clifton* answered the roll call by naming a Canadian Event of the past year, heard a paper on "living with your children" and an article was read on "what to watch for when buying bargains". *Sawyerville* had a cookie display and recipe exchange and held a discussion on Prime Minister Trudeau's speech at the Commons Welfare Meeting. The sick and shut-ins were remembered, also the mental hospital. *Scotstown* sent donations to the Heart Foundation in memory of two members, Mrs. C.M. Smith and Mrs. J.B. Scott. They held a quiz on "News and Recent Events" and heard items from "Home and Country" and the "Country Woman of Ireland".

GATINEAU: *Aylmer East:* heard a paper by their Convenor of Education on "Class Rooms on Wheels in B.C.". They held a discussion on exhibits for the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa. *Kazabazua* heard articles on Social Health, the dangers of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning and answered the roll call by naming a good health habit. *Wright* answered the roll call by naming and doing two physical exercises. They heard an article read by their Health and Welfare Convenor on

"Lady, if you love your man, don't kill him with calories."

MEGANTIC: *Kinnear's Mills* members discussed the high postage rates and dope amongst teenagers. A sick member was remembered with a card and gift and the roll call was answered with "A favourite recipe". *Inverness* members answered the roll call by naming "a most annoying household task" and they plan to start a W.I. Scrapbook. A quilt top and two donations were received from members. Symphathy, Get Well cards and Valentines were sent out.

MISSISQUOI: *Cowansville:* each member answered the roll call by saying at least one sentence in French. Slides were shown of a recent trip to England, and also of a trip to Western Canada and the Yukon. *Stanbridge East* held an Evaluation Meeting. Each member answered the roll call by naming something she would like to do better this year. Written questions, complaints and suggestions were submitted anonymously and discussed in open meeting. Suggestions were sent to the County President re means of raising money.

MONTCALM: *Rawdon* heard a brief resumé of matters discussed at Semi Annual Convention. Two prospective new members were entertained. They held a contest on matching T.V. slogan with the product they represented, Mrs. Asbil, Jr. winning the prize.

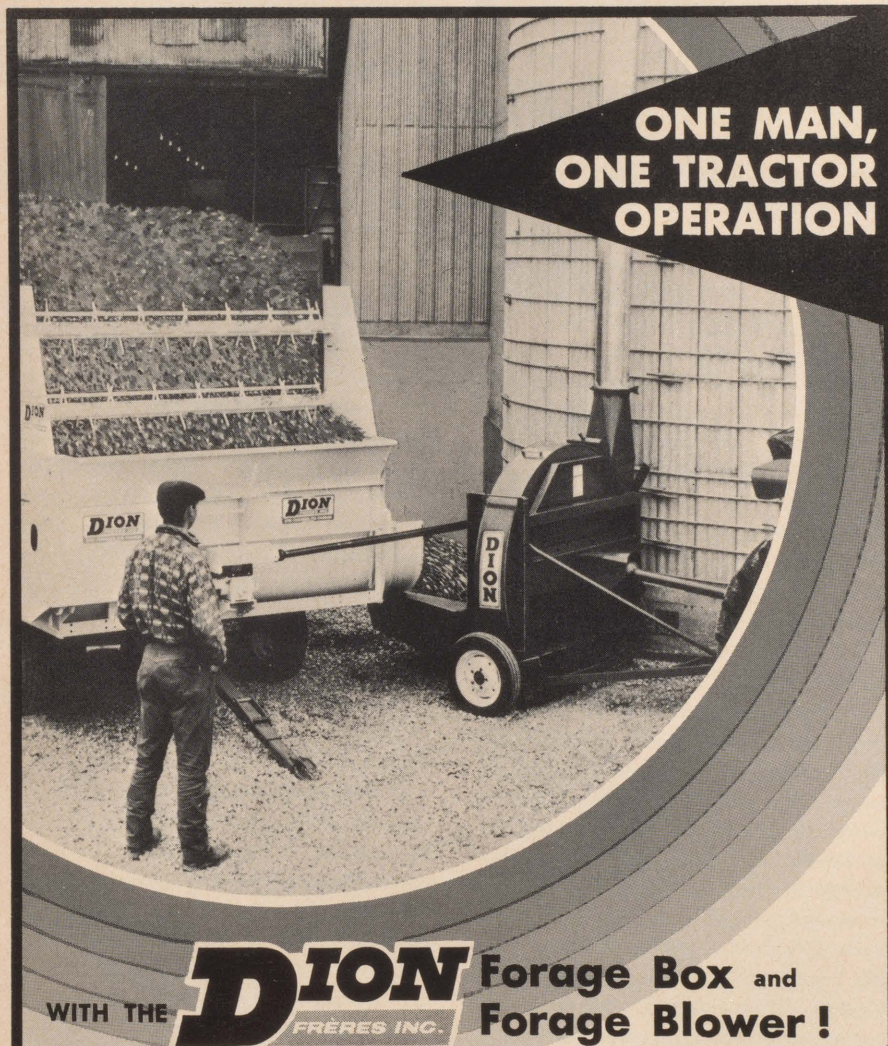
RICHMOND: Some of these meetings were cancelled due to weather and sickness. *Richmond Young Women* heard a reading on the signing of the W.I. Constitution at Stoney Creek, Ont. in 1897. *Shipton* reported on a recent visit to Dennison's Mills in Drummondville. They are planning on giving prizes for Proficiency in grades V and VI at the A.D. School. *Spooner Pond* made a gift of clothing to a fire victim. They turned in cotton for cancer dressing and had a contest on Guessing the Contents of a Handbag.

ROUVILLE: *Abbotsford* members wrote Valentines and answered the roll call with a verse for Valentine Days. They heard a very full report on the Provincial Semi Annual Conference by Mrs. Rowell and all participated in "Improvisations" prepared by Miss Marshall and Miss Rowell.

SHEFFORD: *Granby Hill* had "Beefs and Bouquets" and suggestions for next years programme as their roll call. They heard more about the J.P. Coats Contest and remembered a member returning from hospital. *Waterloo-Warden* answered the roll call by naming a variety of apple. They heard a report of the Provincial Semi Annual meeting and had discussions and heard articles on Do's and Don'ts of Letter Writing, Postal Box Rates, Laws concerning Glue Sniffing, Canada's spending on Education.

STANSTEAD: *Ayer's Cliff:* Mr. Ivan Saunders, publisher of the *Sherbrooke Record*, was guest speaker. The members votes to send a needy child to camp instead of filling Christmas stockings. Each member is to donate \$2.00 to this project. *Hatley Centre* had a speaker on Publicity relating to W.I. news. They sold sweet breads at this meeting and sent a donation to Maplemount Home in Cookshire. *Stanstead North* heard a letter from Stanstead Branch in England. The members sent a rose bowl to a seriously sick member with a fresh rose to be sent each week. An amusing item of the meeting was a story read by Miss G. Hatch with each member in turn filling in a blank word.

VAUDREUIL: Harwood tied a quilt which had been pieced and made up by Mrs. Prinn, the quilt to be given to the



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Unitarian Service Committee. They heard a letter of thanks from the Save the Children Fund for the Christmas Stockings sent and the rules for the Ditty Bag project which will replace the stockings. Four members reported visiting the Mental Ward of the Ste. Anne's Military Hospital with gifts.



Mrs. Thomas Goodsell, who has been a member of Stanstead North Women's Institute since 1935, shown with one of the many lovely quilts which she makes by hand, as a hobby. She has also made many beautiful braided rugs. Mrs. Goodsell celebrated her 89th birthday in September, 1968. She still attends our W.I. meetings and enjoys doing her bit.

12th TRINNIAL CONFERENCE OF A.C.W.W. REPORT

FOR THIS Triennial Conference Q.W.I. was represented by three voting delegates, namely Mrs. G. McGibbon, Mr. J. Ossington, and Mrs. H.L. Wallace, and one as accredited visitor, Miss H. Graham. These, your representatives, were from four different counties and had themselves varying interests and intimate knowledge of different parts of our province. This to me was quite wonderful because we lived on the University Campus in different Halls of Residence, which meant that we all met many people from many parts of the world. As a result of this we will have many variations on the theme, "Learning to Live" when telling our story to the Institutes.

This theme "Learning to Live" was the subject matter of Forums which were held throughout the period and the addresses were given by very eminent speakers from different countries. In order that smaller groups could attend and take part in discussion afterwards (there were 2,000 delegates there) the theme was divided into four main forums concurrently entitled:

1. The Family and the Individual
2. The Community
3. The World
4. A.C.W.W. and United Nations

Each person present at the Conference had an opportunity to attend these on different days and so each time get varying points brought out in their discussions.

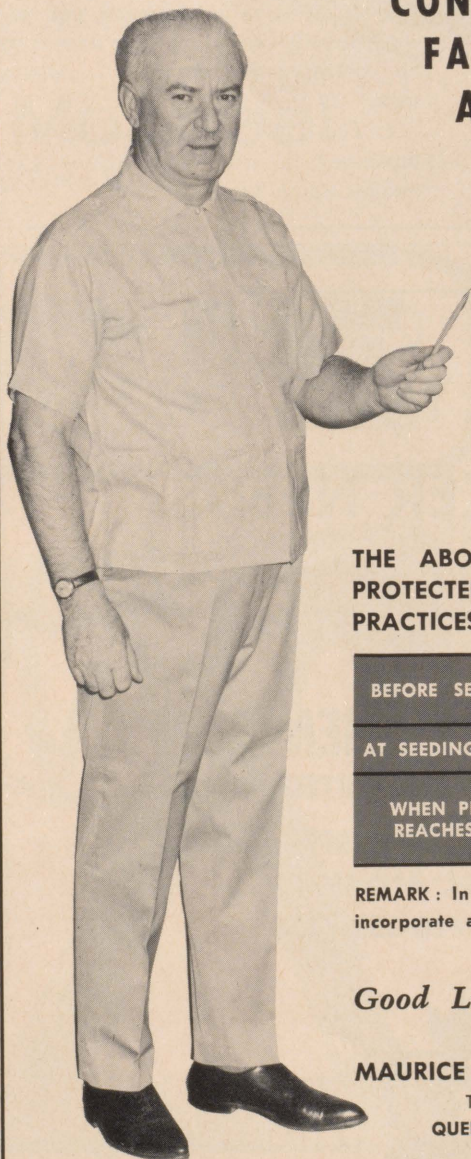
You will all be delighted to hear that our beloved World President, Mrs. Aroti Dutt of India, was re-elected unanimously for another Triennium. The two deputy World Presidents elected were Mrs. Ulla Wickbom of Sweden

and Mrs. Irene Spry of Canada. You will also be glad to know that Mrs. Matheson, our past F.W.I.C. President, is now our Area Vice-President.

I could go on for a long time writing about the social highlights of the Conference. It wasn't all work! We had the American Day, when we were welcomed by Governor Romney of Michigan and entertained by the Great Lakes Naval Band, the Michigan 4H Clubs Choir and the Koshare Indian Dancers. We the foreigners were entertained in private homes on the Sunday and on Detroit Day. The Mayor of De-

Spring Suggestions:

CONTROL OF LIMITING FACTORS FOR GRAIN AND SILAGE CORN!



Once drainage and oil acidity
have been corrected:

1. Select the seed variety best suited for your area.
2. Work your soil with great care.
3. Select the best weed control program.

THE ABOVE INVESTMENTS SHOULD BE
PROTECTED BY SOUND FERTILIZATION
PRACTICES :

BEFORE SEEDING:	400 lbs./acre of 0-15-30 plowed down
AT SEEDING TIME:	300 lbs./acre of 5-20-10
WHEN PLANT REACHES 7"	350 lbs./acre of ammonium nitrate (or the equivalent) between rows

REMARK: In case planting is delayed until May 25th, incorporate all fertilizers in the soil before planting.

Good Luck To All !

MAURICE HARDY, agronomist
Technical Director,
QUEBEC FERTILIZERS INC.



troit welcomed us at Cobo Hall on the shores of the mighty waterway which opens from Lake Erie to the Great Lakes. I could go on long enough but I must resist the temptation, as you will be hearing about these functions.

I must tell you of decisions taken at the Conference which affect our Federation:

1. All Societies reaffirmed their belief in the Declaration of Human Rights.

2. It was agreed that the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship should be extended to include short courses in Conservation. It was apparent in discussion that there is a vital need for the Conservation of

natural resources throughout the world today. 3. We resolved that all A.C.W.W. member societies should work for better information on Narcotics and Drugs of Addiction, not only by taking an interest in medical and social measures taken in our countries but in the checking of illegal trade etc.

4. We agreed all societies work for "Safety" awareness.

5. That we should encourage wider Dissemination of Information about A.C.W.W. in our Societies and allocate more of our money on Extension work in countries where there are no member societies, e.g. in Europe, Spain, and France.

From our financial point of view we were urged to encourage our Societies to pay more than the minimum \$5 for our yearly subscription. Remember 70% of the income for A.C.W.W. comes from "Pennies for Friendship." Keep them coming.

Other projects not affecting our Society directly but which were agreed to be continued for another Triennium were:

1. The Child Care and Home Improvement Centre, Villa Maria, Colombia, South America.

2. The supplying of two jeeps to the Western Cameroons Women's Institutes for conveying instructors to their branches.

3. We still have Consultative Status on the non-Governmental Organizations of United Nations, Educational and Social Work and on the Food and Agricultural Organizations whose headquarters is in Rome.

4. The Essay and Craft Competitions are to be held again in connection with the thirteenth Triennium which is to be held in Norway in 1971.

I have tried to be factual in this Report so that you all may have a picture of what it means to belong to A.C.W.W.

On our way to Michigan we travelled with many Ontario W.I. members and made many new friends. I would like to thank the Q.W.I. for giving me the privilege of representing them at this wonderful Conference. I hope I was worthy of your appointment.

In conclusion I would like to quote the words of Mrs. Anne Garrison, Chairwoman of International Co-Operation Committee in America—"The Triennial Conference of A.C.W.W. assesses the work done and decides on Future Projects, it is international co-operation in its finest form . . . through them women of different countries, cultures, and backgrounds in every region of the world can move forward to the ultimate goal of peace through understanding."

Mrs. G. McGibbon.

Leader of Q.W.I. Delegation.

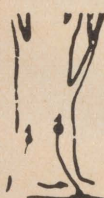
"KEEP YOUR HOME FREE FROM POISONINGS"

PREVENTION IS THE best answer against accidental poisonings in your home, not antidotes. This is the message of the recently updated Food and Drug booklet, "Keep Your Home Free From Poisonings", just released by the Consumer Division.

The booklet includes a section on Poison Control Centres and tells what to do if your child swallows a suspected poisonous substance.

Free copies of "Keep Your Home Free From Poisonings" are available from the Consumer Division, Food and Drug Directorate, Tunney's Pasture—Ottawa 3, Ontario.

MACDONALD JOURNAL — APRIL 1967



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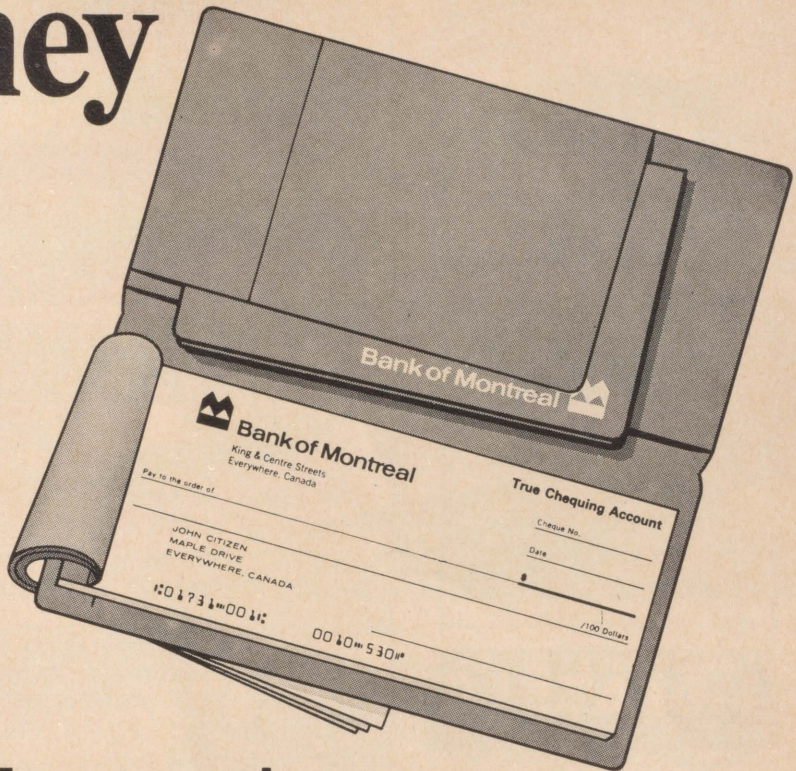


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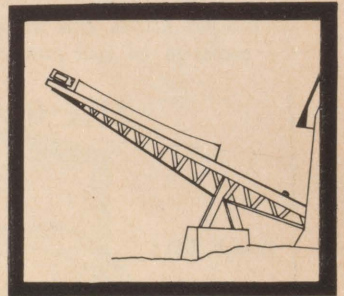
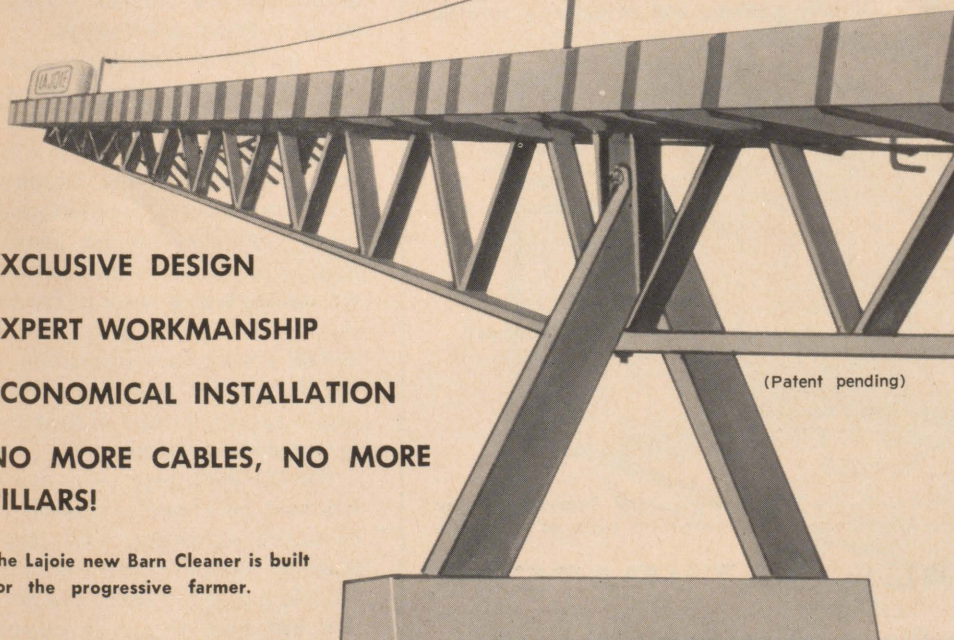


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Faculty of Agriculture

MACDONALD COLLEGE ADAPTS TO COLLEGIAL LEVEL

The Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College of McGill University has approved in principle the initiation of a program of studies at the collegial level to begin in the fall of 1969.

Announcement that there will be some 8000 grade eleven graduates seeking admission to CEGEP (or Grade XII) in the fall of 1969, with only 1800 places in all (university and technical combined) available in Dawson College, has convinced this Faculty of the urgency of the need.

The program will be developed

within the limits of competence of the Faculty of Agriculture. While Dawson College will give both a physical science and a biological science stream as well as a humanities stream, the program as planned in the Faculty of Agriculture will concentrate on the physical and biological sciences, integrated into one program. There will not be a general humanities program however, since the Faculty does not have academic staff to teach in these areas.

The course load over the two-year period will be approximately equal to the CEGEP course load. The core subjects taken in the physical and biological sciences will be designed to take the student to the same level as he would reach in either of the streams in a CEGEP.

The Faculty further agreed that starting in the fall of 1971 they would initiate year 1 of a new three-year post CEGEP program leading to the B. Sc. degree in Agriculture.

Ova Transfer

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the article in the last issue of the Journal on the research carried out recently by Dr. Gaston Blanchard, "Quebec's First Sheep Ovum Transport". The following is not intended to detract from the importance of the research conducted by Dr. Blanchard but merely to outline the history of ova transfer studies conducted at Macdonald College.

In the fall of 1964 two graduate students in the Department of Animal Science, John Linton and Dr. Joe Jackman, graduate of the Veterinary College at St. Hyacinthe, conducted a sheep ova transfer demonstration during a laboratory for the fourth year class. Unfortunately, the recipient ewe did not lamb as a result of transfer. In the last three years, senior students in animal science have successfully transferred fertilized rabbit ova from one doe to another as part of their training in reproductive physiology.

For the past three years ova transfers have been used extensively in our research program. Ted Coggins, a graduate student, transferred 205 rabbit, 846 pig and 61 sheep ova into does that had been previously inseminated with rabbit, boar and ram semen, respectively. Even though these transfers

(Continued on page 20)

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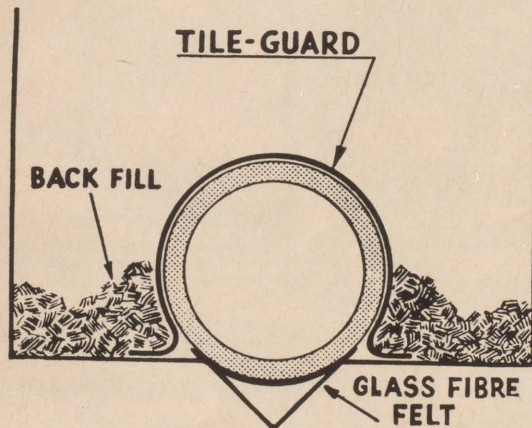
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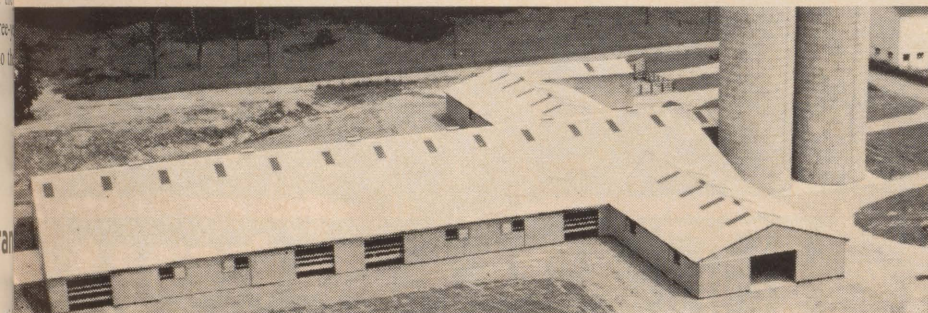
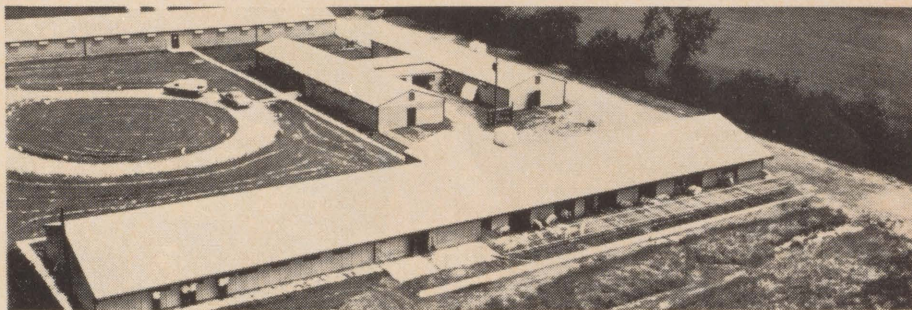
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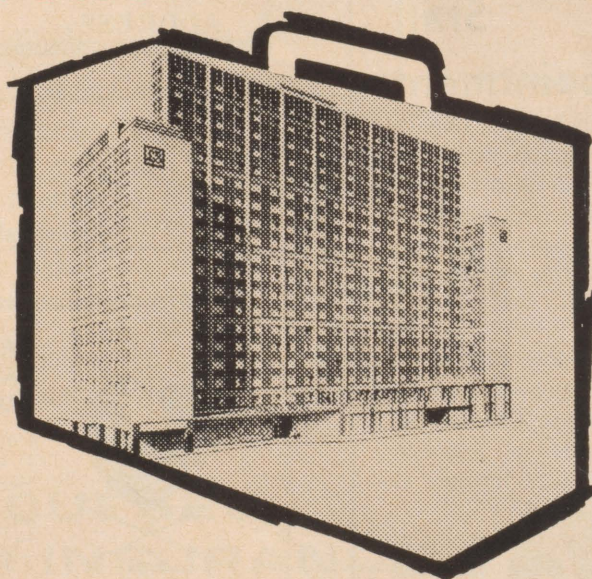


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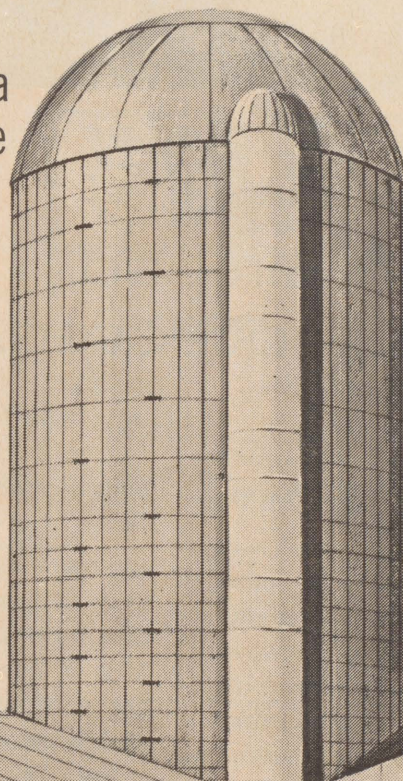
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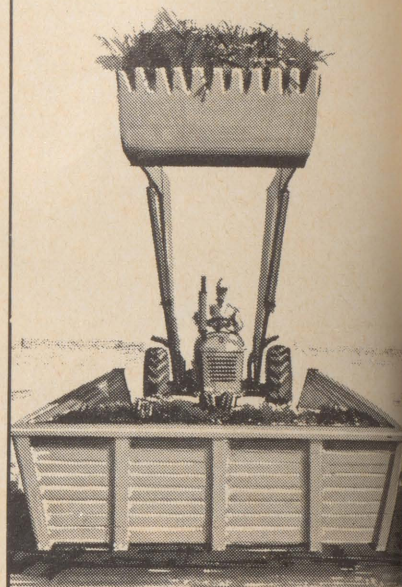
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